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Friday, February 17, 1905.

Looking over the House, Mr. Marks can see others to whom his name might be applied.

Those desiring street car legislation can get it by simply inducing President Smith to favor it.

Representative Tolton may hear some of the patients at Provo today talking good Democratic doctrine.

Senator Walton likes Democrats so well that he does not want to subject them to the temptations of office.

It appears that the State Land Board is perfectly willing to do the right thing if some one will only insist on it.

Senator Mitchell has lost faith in the veracity of his law partner, since the latter has refused to falsify any more.

Provo should take an interest in its visitors today, if for no other reason than that they are Brother Smoot's men.

Perhaps the House members feel that they should visit the asylum because the patients do not have much to amuse them.

Will House members, while among the patients at the asylum today, wear badges so that they may be readily distinguished?

Mr. Joseph proposes to get revenge for the treatment given him by Portland people, by heaping coals of fire on their heads.

Dealers in valentines are among those whose good taste is offended by the comic ones, as there is more profit in the pretty ones.

Members will view with interest the woolen mills at Provo, where Senator Smoot and Gov. Cutler learned how to deliver the goods.

Being in the minority, the three Democratic Senators admit that there should be some Republicans on the State Land Board.

Is it possible that the hoodlums have decided that there is no fun in committing depredations if the police refuse to be troubled by them?

It is expected that the House will inspect the insane asylum thoroughly enough to ascertain whether the food served there is all right.

In remaining at work today, instead of going to the asylum, the Senate wishes to show that one branch of the Legislature is entirely sane.

While some physicians testify that smelter smoke is not injurious to health, they are not quite ready to say that it is beneficial to sick people.

Mr. Wilson finds that the oratory of the present House is much inferior to that heard in the last one, as he has not talked so much at this session.

Wholesale dealers in butter have become convinced that it is right to put sixteen ounces of butter in a pound, if they are paid extra for doing so.

Our Legislature will probably not go to Southern California, and so that section can keep on congratulating itself over the completion of the San Pedro.

Senator Smoot admits that Utah should have another land office, but at the same time he realizes that it is more important that he should have his own way.

Is the United States Senate now so sure that it is right in its conflict with the President over the arbitration treaties, when Mr. Bryan has endorsed its position?

Undoubtedly, the polygamists of New Mexico will heartily endorse the statement of the Attorney-General of that

Territory that there is no polygamy there.

LEW WALLACE.

Only the man who comprehends the aspirations of the human soul in its sublimest moments could write as General Lew Wallace has written to comfort and sustain his fellow men. The great soldier, the great author and the great diplomat, who now lies dead in his old home in Indiana, had seen his fellow men in all the fields of their activity; he had studied them in their churches; he had pondered upon them in his study.

This man achieved in his way the summit of human greatness; for he had learned what was the most exalted requirement of humanity, and he had learned how to satisfy it. In some of the wondrous literature which came from him there are lessons so benignant, so uplifting, that no one can read without being made better.

As a captain of men in great war times he led fearlessly; as a representative of his Government he carried himself in the simple dress of an American with a dignity which equalled and even outshone that of the blazing magnificence of courts; as a mere human creature, breathing out his last, he uttered a sentiment which will thrill the Christian heart. But even above these is the glory of the author, who has answered the cry of the human heart for higher things—one who has made his fellow men think higher things and do higher things, one who has made the faint ideal of Christ the God into the real Brother and Helper on the upward path.

WORSE THAN USELESS.

The unhappy attitude in which Senator Smoot is placed is accentuated from time to time by his own action or lack of action; and people are beginning to wonder if he deliberately injures the State in matters of relatively small importance, in addition to having involved Utah in a conflict with the general sentiment of the people of the United States.

The Tribune does not desire to be hypocritical toward the junior Senator. He has many difficulties to contend with; he is surrounded in large degree by men who have no sympathy with his strange commingling of loyalties; and therefore the public must judge him in his official conduct with due gentleness.

But even with this mitigation, there are some things in his procedure, outside of his own case, which are so remarkable as that they are only accountable upon the ground of an utter lack of capacity for the duties of Senator, or an utter disregard of anything but his own case, or an utter demoralization of mind, due to the warfare upon him, so that he is unable to judge correctly of other things.

It is not to very long since the Indian war veterans of Utah lost their pension bill in the Senate, purely because of the showing in the Smoot investigation. Senator Smoot was advised of the danger by prominent Senators. It certainly was in his power to go to every one of importance concerned to address the committee, and even to address the Senate; and in eloquent and manly words relieve the old Indian fighters of responsibility for the showing made in his case; to ask that any punishment intended for him should be inflicted on him alone; and to demand recognition of the services of these devoted men while yet they are alive to enjoy that recognition. He failed to meet the requirement of the occasion. He made no answer and practically no effort; and the Indian war veterans of Utah are without their legal pension rights.

In another matter he has acted as no other Senator on the floor would have acted. A question arose concerning his colleague and his colleague's vote. Senator Smoot sat within hearing distance and knew that his colleague voted aye. While the senior Senator from this State was seeking to obtain his right to have the misapprehension corrected and his vote recorded as he gave it; Apostle Smoot sat in sullen silence without protesting in behalf of his colleague's right. In the relation of personal courtesy concerning vote, every Senator holds himself to be the friend of his colleague. Even if they are barely on speaking terms outside of the Senate chamber; even if there is deadly political feud between them; even if one of them has made (as Senator Smoot has made) a determined, unrelenting effort to drive his colleague from his seat; in this matter of courtesy between gentlemen any other Senator than Reed Smoot would have protected his colleague from any misunderstanding of that colleague's vote in the Senate.

In the Arizona Strip matter, although it has been one of the great desires of Utah to possess that tract, he does not appear to have taken enough interest in the matter to discover whether Senator Bacon of Georgia had beaten the Kearns amendment or not; and it was only due to the superlative care exercised by our senior Senator that this important provision, ceding territory to Utah, was made a part of the bill as it left the Senate.

Utah's rights were involved and the Mormon people, directly and indirectly, were attacked in the recent debate, and Senator Smoot sat through it all as dumb as a tomb.

An additional land office is wanted for Utah, and once more Senator Smoot appears upon the scene—to help? Apparently not; but mainly to so interpose that Utah is in danger of losing that additional land office.

The most outspoken opponents of

Apostle Smoot's candidacy expected better than this from him. They thought that his election would arouse a whirlwind of storm in the United States; but they did not think that at any point he would fall in either loyalty or courage for the State and for his people.

As it is: either Apostle Smoot does not appear at all; or he appears to Utah's injury.

Once more The Tribune asks, what possible good has come to Utah through the election of Apostle Smoot? Only trouble piled on trouble. He himself is of no active service to the State; and his presence there is a provocation to war in general and war in particular against Utah and her claims.

THE RUSSIAN RECRIMINATIONS.

It is pitiful to read the bitter recriminations of the Russian officers. It is a sad commentary upon the workings of a unified autocracy to see the army and the navy indulge in such contemptuous estimates of each other. It is amazing to see with what suddenness the heroic figure of General Stoessel as a tenacious fighter, the admirable, grim defender of Fort Arthur, has collapsed, if we would hear to the criticisms hurled at him. It is all a contemptible commentary on a situation that was bad enough from the Russian standpoint, without this evidence of weakness. These returning Russian officers irresistibly remind one of a lot of mean-spirited schoolboys sensible of the impending rod of the master, and each anxious to exculpate himself at the expense of his fellows.

No more complete exposure of the miserable conditions in Russia is possible than is carried in this wretched scramble of the Russian officers captured at Port Arthur, and now on their way home under parole, to place the blame for the surrender of that position upon some one else. Even Stoessel, the hero of the defense, heaps opprobrium on the navy, and insists that it should be held responsible for the failure of his efforts. It would seem that he might well have shown sufficient reticence and dignity to withhold his word until he was confronted with the court martial which it has been announced is ready to consider his acts. But no; all are alike garrulous and inconsequential, every one apparently eager to get in his word of condemnation of the other.

It is a pitiful exhibition. But after all, there is some justification for it. The czar, before whom all these timorous, envious and slavish souls must appear, is such a weak, vacillating character that no man knows how he would view any case presented; he would not necessarily, or even probably, consider it on its merits, or from any manly point of view, but from some petty, puerile sidelight, which would disconcert any frank manliness. The personal weakness of the ruler who is so powerful is the distressing feature of the situation, not only as applied to these officers, but as applied to the whole range of Russian activities, energies, and the discords which he himself unwittingly augments. Nowhere else on the face of the earth—not even in China, for there the Emperor himself is under restraint and guidance—is any such wide-reaching power held by such nerveless hands as in the case of the Russian czar.

It is this which takes the soul and virility out of men, and makes them pulling, driving imbeciles. It is this which creates division and disaster. It is this that makes one set of servants turn against another set, and in their strife aid the common foe. It is this that steeps the Russian public service with corruption, for nothing is more natural than that officers of uncertain tenure, named by favoritism and in the midst of a self-seeking that alone stands for the ideal of public duty, should lay hands on the passing rouble, and take care of themselves first, last, and all the time, caring little or nothing for the public interest, but anxious only in their own interest to escape responsibility for bad military or naval service or for maladministration in civil life.

THE NEWS WANDERS.

The Deseret News finds out for itself, or thinks it does, that an "anti-Mormon" organ is endeavoring to prove by Webster's dictionary that the church is ruled by a hierarchy.

Inasmuch as The Tribune has discussed this question recently, with quotations from Webster, it is not an unfair assumption that the News means The Tribune, when it speaks of an "anti-Mormon organ."

How far away from the fact the News can get! Not one of the three definitions of "hierarchy" given by Webster was the reliance of The Tribune in its claim that the Mormon church is ruled by such a body.

In the article in which discussion was had upon this subject, The Tribune quoted the Deseret News and thanked the News for giving to us definition No. 4, which makes "hierarchy" a synonym for "despotism" and "hierarchy" a "despot."

The linguistic debate on this matter is of no importance, however, compared with the charge made in these columns that the ruler of the church—call him hierarchy or prophet, call him despot or revelator—had actually played the part of tyrant in a well authenticated case which was cited by The Tribune for the News to answer.

Again The Tribune renews the charge that because they were engaged in a business which competed with his interests, the present ruler threatened to crush two honest, high-minded citizens

of Utah, and members and former tithe-payers of the church.

The News cannot evade this charge by wandering off into remote fields of ecclesiastical history, nor by quotations from "the last edition of the Doctrine and Covenants."

The present ruler of the church is a "hierarchy," and for the definition of that word we accept the synonym given by the Deseret News itself, namely: despot.

WHY BLAME JUDGE TAYLOR?

It is easy for the Deseret News and its sympathizers to find fault with the closing address of Judge Taylor in the Smoot case at Washington, because of his alleged contemptuous reference to revelation from on high.

We are sure that Judge Taylor feels no disrespect toward the Almighty, nor is the Judge lacking in recognition of the right of the All Father to direct His children. But at the present time it is not desirable to enter into any lengthy discussion of his argument in these columns.

The Tribune merely passes to one point which is made startlingly clear by the references made in the Deseret News to Judge Taylor in connection with this subject; and we point to this sharp distinction; Judge Taylor was not a self-proclaimed living oracle of God, with exclusive or special power from on high to speak the Almighty's will to mankind. But Apostle Reed Smoot, President Joseph F. Smith, and others who appeared as witnesses, had ample opportunity from the stand, as Reed Smoot had ample opportunity on the floor of the Senate, to declare their mission—these claim to have divine authority vested in them, upon which they do not permit anyone in Utah to impinge without their resentment.

Why did not some of these prophets, seers and revelators bear their testimony to the great truths, and let the Nation understand all about the manner in which revelation was conferred? Why did not the prophets prophesy? Why did not the seers see the things that were coming? They were as dumb on this question as Longfellow's driven cattle. They bore no testimony of their alleged mission. They uttered none of the prophecies with which they claim God has endowed them as oracles. So far as their testimony is concerned, they leave the question in such a way as that after reading their evidence the world has expressed a general contempt for the whole "unintelligent, uninspired mess of rubbish."

Why this belated sensitiveness concerning reverence for the All Father; and why should Judge Taylor be made the subject of criticism by the organ of men who—pretending to hold God's power—left, so far as they were concerned, His name and His revelation an irreverent and hideous satire before all the world, when they had the opportunity, if they were His oracles, to bear a testimony which would have lived as hath lived the word of Isaiah.

Poor prophets, who did not prophesy; reluctant revelators, who did not reveal! Their organ now takes refuge in criticising Judge Taylor, who never made any pretensions to these wonderful gifts.

LET LIGHT IN ON TRUSTS.

If there were any expectation on the part of the great trusts of the country that they were to receive any special consideration at the hands of President Roosevelt, rather than at the hands of Hon. Alton Brooks Parker (in case the latter should have been elected), it must by this time have vanished into thin air.

The President goes after this trust matter in his usual plain and blunt way. He has ordered investigation, through the proper department, of the oil question; and it is probable that the wide range of the inquiry will compass a fair and thorough showing of the Standard Oil matter.

The public are not prepared to believe that all business organizations, which are sometimes called trusts, are bad in their practice and effect; nor are they prepared to accept the extreme opposite doctrine that all business combinations are good. The President seems to apprehend that some organizations, whether called trusts or not, are good and that some are bad; and that the question cannot receive just treatment until it can have intelligent treatment—and the latter can only come from the most comprehensive investigation.

The public knows something of the possibilities of the bad trusts, because these have been exploited by political speakers and interested writers; and in general there exists a perfectly natural antagonism to trusts. Where they water their stock to fabulous amounts; where they sell this watered stock to the public; where they cut down the fair returns which producers should receive, at the same time raising their prices to consumers; where they attempt, through the help of favorable legislation and otherwise, to make the public pay extravagant dividends on stock multiplied again and again in

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